The Scymours.-Sketches of Politic Personal History.

Although the present governor of Connecticut, Thomas H. Seymour, will not probably be reelected, in consequence of there being a whig ma-jority in the Legislature of that State, elect; the family of Seymour seem to be still in luck, by the election of Origen S Seymour, of Litchfield, to Congress, from the district composed of Litchfield and Fairfield counties; which district was represented by a whig, (Mr. Butler,) in the last Con

Origen S. Seymour is a lawyer of Litchfield, and was speaker of the House last year in the Connecticut Legislature. His father was brother of the late Henry Seymour of this State, who was a native of Litchfield, Conn. The son of the latter, Horatio Seymour, was the democratic candidate for Covernor of New York, at the last election, and was defeated by a very small majority in favor of Washishington Hunt. The present Governor of Connecticut, Thomas H. Seymour, is a distant relative of the two we have named. He was a fellow-student in Capt. Partridge's military school, (then at Middletown, Connecticut,) with Horatio Seymour.

David L. Seymour, of Troy, in this State, who was elected to Congress from Rensselaer county last fall, is also a relative of Horatio Seymour, and was in Congress with Thomas H. Seymour, in the 28th Congress, (1843-5.) The latter gentleman, while a member of the House, took the pains to inquire of each member as to the place of his nativity; and he found forty members in that Congress who had emigrated from Connecticut, or

whose parents had resided there.

The four Seymours we have named are of the democratic party, as was the late Henry Seymour, of this State. His brother, Horatio Seymour, of Vermont, was, however, a conspicuous whig, and represented that State in the United States Senate, for two terms, or twelve years, viz., from 1821 to 1833. William Seymour, a democratic lawyer, of Binghamton, Broome county, N.Y., represented the Delaware and Broome district, in the twenty-fourth Congress, 1835-37. He was elected over the late celebrated politician, General Erastus Root, who then ran as a whig, having formerly represented the same district as a democrat. Seymour received a majority of 1717 in Delaware, Roots' own county, and Root had a majority of 299 in Broome, the county of Seymour's residence.

The late Henry Seymour emigrated early in life from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Onondaga county in this State, and afterwards removed to Utica where his son, Horatio Seymour, resides. He was for a long time conspicuous in the politics of this State, and was considered by Mr. Van Buren and the Albany regency, as one of their most sagacious and trustworthy adherents. He was elected to the State Senate in 1815, by the democratic party, two years before the election of Dewitt Clinton, as Governor. When the latter came into office, in 1817, Mr. Seymour co-operated with Mr. Van Buren, who was then, also, a member of the State Senate in organizing the bucktail party, to oppose the administration of Governor Clinton. Mr. Hammond, who was likewise in the State Senate, from 1818 to 1822, describes Mr. Henry Seymour as a well bred man, and very gentlemanly in his deportment. His great native shrewdness and sagacity had been improved and highly cultivated by association with genteel society. As a politician, he was cautious and wary. His opponents charged him with being jesuitical, but of this, Mr. Hammond says,

tious and wary. His opponents charged him with being jesuitical, but of this, Mr. Hammond says, he cannot speak from his own knowledge; for he certainly never gave him any proofs of a want of sincerity and candor. He was then a country merchant in the country of Onondaga. His opposition to Gov. Clinton, Mr. H. does not think, originated from personal motives, but, is inclined to believe that Mr. Neymour thought Mr. Clinton's policy, if sustained, would endanger the republican party, and his attachment personally to Mr. Van Buren, controlled him in his political action.

Under the first constitution of the State of New York, it will be recollected that appointments to office were made by a council, consisting of the Governor and four Senators—the latter chosen by the Assembly annually, and selected from the four great Senate districts into which the Senate was then divided. Mr. Van Buren, having arganized the bucktail jurity, to operate against Gov. Clinton, in 1818, was desirous of having a council of appointment chosen which should be subservient to his views, or which the Governor could not control, but for whose acts, the public would hold him (Gov. Clinton) responsible. In other words, Mr. Van Buren wished to elect a council which should be nominally Clintonian, but which at the same time, should be really hostile to the Governor. Partly by management, and partly by accident, a council of the character last described, was actually chosen. Although the Clintonians held a majority in the Assembly, the Bucktails, led by Van Buren, managed to get up a quarrel respecting two of the candidates, for the council, and consequently the Senato get up a quarrel respecting two of the candidates, for the council, and consequently the Senators chosen were Peter R. Livingston, Jabea D. Hammond, Henry Yates, and Henry Seymour. Of these, the only sincere friend of Gov. Clinton was Hammond; Livingston and Seymour were decided bucktails; Yates was doubtful, but eventually went with the bucktails. This election of a council was considered one of the neatest and most ingenious of the many political tricks played by Van Burea. The moment the council was chosen, it was stated that he wrote to a friend in Celumbia county the climping heigh letter.

The moment the council was chosen, it was stated that he wrote to a friend in Columbia county the following brief letter:—

"All is safe. Seymour! Seymour! Seymour!"

The following year, at the Legislative session of 1819, Mr. Seymour was chosen canal commissioner in opposition to the late Ephraim Hart, of Utica, who was then also a member of the State Senate, and had been then temporarily appointed to the office in question, by Gov. Clinton, in pursuance of authority vested in him by law, as the vacancy happened in the recess of the Legislature. As Mr. Hart had many bitter enemies among the old federalists, it was easy to intrigue against him with members of the Legislature. He was, however, so sure of his success, that he was angry with a friend for suggesting fears that he might be beaten. Mr. Seymour was nominated in the Senate, where the bucktails had a majority; and Mr. Hart in the Assembly, where the Clintonians prevailed. Mr. Seymour was chosen on joint ballot of the two houses, by a majority of one vote, receiving some fifteen or twenty votes from his political opponents, the Clintonians and federalists, besides the votes of his own party. This was a second triumph of the bucktails in the Legislature, through the name of Seymour; and by patting him in the Canal Board, they not only thwarted the wishes of Gov. Clinton by placing a political enemy by his side, but greatly promoted the bucktail party interests, through the sagacity and exercise of power by Mr. Seymour, in 1821, the centrol of the Board of anal Commissioners was placed in the hands of the bucktails, by adding William C. Bonek, afterwards Governor, to the Board of Cov. Clinton was still retained as one of the commissioners, and so continued until he was removed by the Legislature in 1821. The other commissioners were Stephen Van Reusselaer, Sanuel Young, and Myren Holley. The latter commissioners were Stephen Van Renselaer, Samuel Young, and Myron Holley. The latter gentleman, although he had been a Chintonian, finally co-operated with Messrs. Young, Seymour

And Bouck.

Mr. Seymour continued in the Board of Cana Mr. Seymour continued in the Board of Cana Commissioners, we believe, for ten or twelve years during which time the most important of the public works were completed, according to the original limited and contracted plan. During his career as amal commissioner, he embraced opportunities for favorable investments, and acquired by his skill and frugality a handsceme fortune. He died at Utica, in August, 1838.

Another gentleman of the name, connected with the Albany regency, as one of the minor members

and an attempt was made to obtain from the Pray's isome indications of confession of guilt. These alleged confessions were said to have been made, and upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated by the associated attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public mind by false upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public upon it a powerful attempt was concocted by the associated ging to prejudice the public upon it a powerful attempt was concected by the associated ging to prejudice the public upon it a powerful attempt was concected by false upon it a powerful attempt was concected by false upon it as powerful attempt was concected by false upon it and upon it a powerful attempt was conciled by false upon it and upon it a powerful atte

Lewis Seymour being brobers, and but little known out of their own store and business, there was a joke at the time, that the "people's men" had made a mistake in electing Thaddeus instead of his brother Lewis, who was the best known, and it was said was supposed to be the candidate wheit had turned out so unexpectedly was elected. However, Mr. Thaddeus Seymour made a very good Aldermen, but only served one year, when he was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Cowdrey of the same politics.

Jonathan Seymour was from Hartford, Connecticut; and coming to this city in early life, became one of the most distinguished printers of this city. In politics, he was a decided whig; of retiring manners and of liberal disposition. He was for a time connected in the printing business with the late George F. Hopkins; and in the latter part of his life was engaged in the paper commission business, still continued by his son, Mclanethon L. Seymour. Another of his sons, the late Daniel Seymour, was distinguished for his literary attainments, and was one of the most active of the trustees of the New York Society Library; which institution is indebted to his labors for the many valuable collections made by him in Europe, and added to the library.

The name of Seymour, although found among the early emigrants to New England, is not conspicuous in the colonial history of this country, nor was it noted, as we are aware, in the times of the Revolution. So far as public honors are to be considered, the Seymours of America are a modern family, the architects of their own fortunes.

In England, the Seymours have been a distinguished family for several centuries. They came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, in the year 1068. The original name was Saint Maure, afterwards corrupted to Seymour. One of the most eminent admirals and several other commanders in the nawy, as well as officers of the army, have been of the name; also the Dukes of Somerset, and other members of both houses of Parliament.

Sketches of the Great Stool Pigeon Gang of New York.

ONE-EYED THOMPSON. One-eyed Thompson, from his youth, was gifted with more than an ordinary mind, or, at least, his brain was not balanced in a manner suitable to pass smoothly through this world, without conflicting materially with the rights and privileges of others. All who have read his letters on the event of his suicide, can readily form some opinion as to the character and mind possessed by Thompson, should he apply his abilities to evil instead of good deeds. Thompson was about 35 years of age, born in this city, residing nearly all this time either in it or in its vicinity-consequently was well aware of the habits and customs of city affairs. He was fond of reading; and in his conversation he was remantic and visionary to a degree-always dealing in mystery, mysterious movements, continually scheming to astound the public mind, whereby he could feed his visionary ideas, by involving the reputation of ome fair-famed character in connection with the perpetration of crime. This was Thompson's orte. He aspired to be the Vidocq of New York and, to attain that notoriety, it became necessary to build up a prima facie case of crime, in order to discover it to the public. In these last matters, Thompson was not alone, but was assisted by several accomplices. The latter part of Thompson's career, say during the last few years, he was confined principally to an association with Thomas Warner, the lawyer, out of which association evidently grew the Drury torpedo mystery, and the astounding forgery on Mr. Foster, in which James Arlington Bennet was villainously implicated. All these exploits were evidently the works of Thompson's genius, under

matured, deep-laid plans, in which the master mind

of Thompson was clearly discernible to those who

in any way were conversant with the character of

Thompson's propensities.

For the purpose of involving Arlington Bennet, it was necessary to become acquainted with the man, and then devise such plans thereafter as best suited the project. Accordingly, Thompson hired a small cottage from Arlington Bennet, down on Long Island, to reside in, and here their acquisintance began. Thompson soon read the mind and discovered the credulity of Mr. Bennet, thereby applying his subjects of conversation most likely to effect the object sought to accomplish. Mr. Bennet, who is a man of learning and extensive reading, becomes an admirer of Thompson, invites him to his house, not knowing anything of his previous character; and a neighborly feeling and intercourse took place, apparently, between them. In the course of these interviews, during a space of two or three months, Thompson related his whole life to Bennet, embellishing it, as he went along, to suit the circumstances of the case, mixed up with facts and fiction, until Mr. Bennet became completely astounded at the revelations thus made, then got alarmed, and ultimately feared him. It was during these friendly visits that Thompson stole from among Mr. Bennet's papers a letter from Mr. Foster to him, over which ignature the writing was extracted by a chemical process, and the substance of a promissory note to a large amount inserted in its place—all by Thompson. This note, on completion, was put into circuession of Mr. Bennet. The whole scheme failed, nd Mr. Bennet was honorably acquitted by a jury.

While Thompson was thus sojourning on the premises of Mr. Bennet, near New Utrecht, Long Island, two very noted characters were entertained by Thompson, called Parlington alias Bristol Bill, the burgler, and Christian Meadows, the Boston engraver and counterfeiter. Here was a trio, guided by Thompson's intellect, and the mechanical skill of Parlington and Meadows, enough to accomplish almost any degree of crime known to our laws.

It is well understood that the large quantity of one's altered to tens of the Eagle Bank, Bristol, Rhode Island, was executed at this cottage. Margaret O'Connor, the mistress of Darlington, was despatched to Boston to circulate the said bills, and in so doing, she was arrested, tried, and convicted. Subsequently, she was liberated from prison on bail, by Warner and Thompson, with an understanding she must perjure herself by swearing to such matters as were dectated by Warner, when called as a witness against the Drurys. At the first trial, Mirgaret O'Connor was not to be found, having left the city with Parlington and Meadows, who took un their abode in Vermont. Pending these trials, Thompson was arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of being a principal in the torpedo affair, and was committed, in default of bail, to the Kings county jail. During this period, Thompson communicated to the Boston authorities the whereabouts of Bristol Bill, Meadows, and Margaret O'Connor, who were all duly arrested in Vermont, were convicted of counterfeiting, and are now in the State prison.

As to the torpedo affair, the fact is that Thompson conducted the whole matter himself. The box was made by a min named Mount, Thompson's uncle: Thompson filled the box with the combustbles, and young Drury conveyed it to the house for Thompson, without the knowledge of its contents. It is generally believed that the "torpedo" was intended for Mrs. Warner, as Warner, the night the box was delivered, was in Philadelphia. Several months then elapsed bet veen the explosion of the "torpedo" and the arrest of the Drurys, a While Thompson was thus sojourning on the pre-mises of Mr. Bennet, near New Utrecht, Long

and an attempt was made to obtain from the Drurys some indications of confession of guilt. These alleged confessions were said to have been made, and upon it a powerful attempt was conceeded by the associated gang to prejudice the public mind by false publications through newspapers and otherwise. But ultimately the whole fabric was unwoven, the base attempt became apparent to the public eye, and thus resulted in the utter defent of the prosecutions. These last bold and desperate schemes of conspirary to convict innocent persons failing to succeed, appeared like a death-shock to Thompson's failure operations, as on no occasion thereafter had Thompson been able to obtain confidence through the public prosecutor.

stant to the Pub On the same day that our reporter visited the two gas stublishments of the city, he also visited the establish Tenth avenue, where meters are manufactured exclusively for the Manhattan Gas Company, a considerable number for the New York Gas Company, and also extensively for other gas establishments throughout the United States. The New York companies charge the United States. The New York companies canage the consumers for these meters, and also for service pipes; in Philadelphia there is no charge made for either. For a long time the public have been dissatisfied more or less with meters, and many have very little confidence in them, and that for two reasons; first, very few understand their operation; and in the second place, those who do understand them cannot determine whether have now been been constructed to the feet. they may not have been constructed togo too fast, and though their movement will be uniform and regular, they may register too much gas against the consumer, just like a watch that will register time faster than it passes. If the meter is made "true as the dial to the sun," the consumer car never be wronged by it. On the contrary, the gas manufacturer is most liable to suffer when the meter is not properly attended to. It was ascertained a short time ago, that the meters at Washington went twenty per cent too fast, and they were taken down in cons equence. The only security the public have at present for the truth of the meter is the character of the manu facturer, and the honesty of the gas company who supply

them to the private consumer. But this is not always satifactory, and it seems messary to have the meter tested and samped by an engineer under the State of core allocated with the same and ought to the started land stanged by an engineer under the State of core allocated by law, and subject to the surveillance of an inspector. The works of a metor are like those of a clock or watch, except that instead of the wheelshing moved by springs or weights, they are turned by the action of the gas in passing through the meter, and the quantity or bulk that thus passes is indicated by sets of hands on the dial plates, corresponding to the hour, minute, and second hands of a watch, numbering thousands, hundreds, and tens of feet; and in the larger moters, millions, such hundreds of millions. But how does the gas turn the works of the meter? It can only be done with the assistance of water. If the gas is admitted into the meter without water, it produces no effect at all, and will more without water, it produces no effect at all, and will more without water, it produces no effect at all, and the meter without water, it produces no effect at all, and the produces of the meter is a large tin wheel, called a frum. The space around this wheel is filled up with water to a certain beight, called the water line, which is ascertained by taking out a screw in the side of the meter, and allowing all the water hove that aperture to run out. The screw is then inserted, and the gas is let on over the surface of the water. The pressure from the gasometer, caused by weight, sends the gas with a certain degree of force through the meter. All around the drum are fastened diagonal shaped holiov pieces of tin, somewhat resembling the buckets of the wheel of a steamship; and as many of these as are over the surface of the water. The revolution of the drum causes all the other wheels connected with it to revolve, and thus the quantity will pass through have a clock of the gas will as the produce of the gas will be supported by the produce of

lator at the meter, by which just sufficient gas to light the establishment is let on, and to this no person ought to have access but the proprietor or some confidential person that he can depend upon. The other cock may be left in the charge of any person to shut off or let on the gas daily. The quantity necessary for any establishment can be ascertained by experiment, and the best way is to find what quantity will give sufficient light with the burners turned to full cock. By adopting this course, gas can never be wasted by using too much in a particular burner, for it requires the whole extent of the tube to give enough of light under the diminished pressure. As an illustration of the importance of reducing the pressure at the meter, we may mention a fact that has come to our knowledge: Mr. John Flanagan, lawyer, residing in Twenty-ninth street, has adopted that plan, and recently, on comparing his gas bills with those of his neighbor who has exactly the same number of burners and consumes gas the same length of time, he found that he was not charged more than half as much by the gas company. It is had enough to have to pay a very high price for gas. It is still worse to waste it. People complain of gas smoking, and say it is bad or impure. The cause of the smoke is not the inferior or impure quality of the gas, but the excessive quantity pressing through the burners—more than it can properly consume. The best kind of burners—those which show most light in proportion to the gas they consume—are the fishtailed burners. The jet burners are not economical. It is to be hoped that this statement will be useful to many of our fellow-citizens, and that it will throw light upon a subject upon which much error prevails owing to want of information.

upen a subject upon which mach error prevails owing to want of information.

Spirtual Manifestations in Otsego County.
To THE EDFOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Six:—As the columns of the Hordd are at all times open to the public for the investigation of subjects which interest its readers, I cannot pass over the absurdity of a communication in the Tribune, without calling your attention to it. It is headed "Spiritual manifestations in Otsego county," in answer to a "wish" thrown out by the Hon. Horace Greeley "that some candid observer would more circumstantially describe the 'hand raising' matter," The writer, (O. N. Y.,) who 'hat been an observer of nearly all the different phases of the manifestations," describes how the hand is raised by some invisible power, on calling to the spirit of some departed relative, and illustrates it with the following indicrous fact which occurred in his neighborhood; "A lady was aroused from her slumbers by a strange sensation is one of her arms; she awoke, and found her arm in a vertical position; she called her husband, and related the incident to him, and soon discovered that by laying her hand down in a passive position," (I should like O. N. Y. to prove the passiveness of it,) "and calling on the spirit of one of her children, her hand would rise." She, then, seems to know the cause of its rising, and asks "the spirit of her son W. to carry her hand to her head," and "W.," recollecting the force of the command, "Honor troy lather, and thy mother," immediately obeys her mandate, and takes the hand to the "shoulder," the elbow, or, I suppose, any other part of the body that itches. "O. N. Y." corrects the supposition that inorder to become a "medium" it was necessary to be "innoculated" by one of the confraternity mediarum, and says that if you want to know if you are a medium yourself, you have only to "lay your hand calmy on a table in compes ments, and call on the spirit of some friend, and, if you possess the amount of the manifestations; although, unfortunately, in this ag Spiritual Manifestations in Otsego County.

this cominary was held at the Tabernacle. There was a very large and respectable audience present; in fact, the Tabernacle was filled to the ceiling. About half-past six o'clock the children arrived, numbering about 170 boys and girls, ranging from eight to eighteen years, accompanied by their teachers and the School Committee. The exercises commenced at seven o'clock with a hymn sung by all the children, after which an address was made by Miss Charlotte Dodge and Master James McCombie. A Eulogy on Lafayette and the "Farmer's Blunder" were then admirably given by Masters Edward McCulrum and Isaac Smith. An Essay on Curiosity was next recited by Masters Williams, Hodgman, Smith and Rogers, after which a composition in French was Rogers, after which a composition in French was spoken by Miss E. E. Rosselot. The "Village Lawyer" was next admirably pourtrayed by Palmer, Merritt, Ballagh, Martin, Brower, Castles and Wall. An Essay on Public Virtue was then recited by Master Wm. H. Garrison, after which a duet and chorus was sung by all the children. The audience was next amused with a mock debate on the science of phrenology by eighteen of the boys, and it is only justice to say that it was kept up for about twenty minutes with much humor and spirit, so much so that they were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause from all parts of the house. "Childish speculations," "Death of Alaric," and the "Heirs at Fault," were next given by Masters Hamilton, Austin, Mills, Seligman, Rogers, Moans, and Maimgran, after which the "Death of John the Baptist' was admirably recited by Miss Mary Tawsbank, a bright-eyed girl of about eight years of age. After she had concluded, there was a simultaneous burst of applause from all parts of the house, which was kept up for several minutes. Mr. Rodgers, the chairman of the school committee, then came forward, and said that Mr. Greeley, the vice-president, had undertaken to deliver an address that evening, but he went off in the Baltic that morning, and that he could not come. (A laugh in consequence of this disappointment, and the late hour at which they received Mr. Greeley's note). There was no address.

The exercises were again resumed with the grand polka de concert, composed by Wm. V. Wallace, after which a reply to Carry was fiven by Master B. R. Prince; a dialogue by Miss Mary L. Bennett, Miss Martha Dunlap and Miss Sarah Fairbanks; enlisting recruits for her Majesty, by Heath Falkner, Courvoisier and Campbell; after which Master William H. Ballagh recited the Seventh Plague of Egypt, with much applause; a short temperance address was next delivered by Master Ford: the next was a composition by Miss C. H. McKay, and a dialogue by Masser C. Austin Muse. H. McKay, and a dialogue by Masser we should ju spoken by Miss E. E. Rosselot. The "Village Lawyer" wa

The Mechanics Institute School.

On Tuesday evening, the Twelfth Annual Ex

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Board of Education.—Figancial Statement—New School Law.—At a meeting of the Common Council, a short time ago, a statement was required from the Board of Education showing the state of their funds, &c. and what sum it would be necessary to raise for school purposes. The Common Council, it should be stated, are now required by the special law to raise by tax for the conduct of the schools not less than \$1.25, nor more than \$1.75 for each child, according to the census. The majority of the committee report that the minimum sum of \$1.25 will be sufficient for the conduct of the schools. That the present number of children being 24,422, this tax will amount to. \$30,527 50,401 and they would require in addition—
To pay present indebtedness. 15,009 38 For special wants of several schools 17,185 00

They considered the amount required to be raised under the special act onerous, in view of the "new school" law, as, by the latter, Brooklyn will have to contribute about \$36,000. (receiving for their share about \$18,000 only.) and they accordingly recommend a petition to amend the special act by making the minimum tax \$50, and the maximum \$1. A minorty report stated that the amount required would be-| The tax as above | S00.527 50 |
| Existing liabilities | 11.341 43 |
| For small repairs | 3,435 00 |

\$45,303 43
 Tax, as above
 \$30.527
 50

 County
 6,700
 60

 State
 6,700
 60

 Under new school law
 18,000
 60
 Total......\$61,927 50

Finall repairs.

3,435 60

Total.

Total.

Total.

S88,694 43

They strongly objected to cailing for any money not imperiously required, as being in direct opposition to the views of a majority of the citizens. Both reports were referred back to the committee, and a resolution was finally adopted to petition the Legislature for an amendment of the special act so that the sum to be raised altogether, may not exceed the range of from \$1.25 to \$1.75 for each child, exclusive of the sums required for sites, buildings, and repairs of school houses.

Minitary Paradic—Thic pust Moonious Drill.—The first company of Continental Guards, under the command of Lieut. B. G. Edmunds, paraded all the principal streets of Brooklyn, on Monday evening, and in their unique and brilliant uniforms presented a very pleasing and handsome appearance. This was the first moonlight drill of this season, and several are in contemplation by the various companies of this locality.

A Hospitarie Riception.—Thomas Welsh appeared before the police court yesterday, together with Michael Donnegan and Christopher Harrington, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct, all having been found fighting in a house in Myrtle avenue, near Clinton, the evening before. It seemed that Welsh had only that afternoon arrived from "the old country," and having "fallen in" with some acquantances, and indulged pretty freely, they very soon, as usual, had a "falling out," and a row ensued. The justice fined Donnegan \$10, and each of the others \$5, and, in default, committed them for 20 days to City Prison.

Ring's County Circuit Court.

Before the Hon. N. B. Morse, Judge.

BELACH OF PROMISC OF MARKINGE.—\$2885 DAMAGES.

Avail 17.—Bunce vs. Smith.—This action was brought by Miss Cornells Bunce, a spinster forty years of ace, keeping a bearding house in Williamsburg, against Mr. John Smith, a japau-worker, carrying on business in New York, at the corner of Water and Beekman streets; but also fromely residing in Williamsburg, and aged about sixty. The case appeared to have excited some interest, and a numerous audience attended the court room all day while it was proceeding, having been opened the evening before.

It seemed that the defendant had, a leng time ago, been acquainted with the piaintiff's family, which intimacy was renewed in 1819, when he was in the labit of visiting them, and spent a good deal of time in musical entertainments the re. vocal and instrumental, a pursuit of which he was very fond; and, as was alleged on the one side, he was extremely attentive to the plaintiff, to whom he made an offer of marriage. That in October, 1859, these attentions ecased, and the defendant married another lady. That he wrote the plaintiff a letter in that month, in which he excused himself, on the ground of ill health; and in November, he wrote to Mr. Labau, a relative of the plaintiff's informing him he had been married to a person whom he had never seen but twice, by the persuasion and will of his children, which he could not resist; again aluding to his ill health, and is thought for the subject to the plaintiff. Selecting him to be was the subject to the plaintiff.

Several witnesses were examined on both sides:

Mrs. Abrahams, the plaintiff is dister, proved that she had known the defendant twelve years, and he visited at their house in 1869, and that he had been reprised that the health and ceased in the month of October, 1830. That he had caused her sister to move into one of his house where he had all the repairs and alterations done as she desired; the subject is a proving the second of the plaintiff of the

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon Judge Nelson.

CHARGE OF BUDGE NELSON OR THE LAW RESPECTING
THE RIGHTS OF PATENTEES.

Apail 17.—Alfred Hall vs. John Wiles.—This was an action for the infringement of a patent for making bricks.

The cause was tried on a former occasion, when it occupied the court eight days, and it has now been on trial for the last six days. Blesses. A. L. Jordan and Staples having concluded the summing up on the part of the defendant, Mr. F. B. Cutting closed on behalf of the belantiff.

pantit.

Nelson then proceeded to change the jury. He said the patent in controversy in this case was granulation to the 3d September, 1842 and is for an improvement in the construction of the brick press, or modding machine for making brick. The description is east forth with great particularity, and, I may say clear the process as is usual, with a specification of the particular things which he claims to have invented, and to which is shall now early open the particular things which he claims to have invented, and to which is shall now early oppings, in combination with the pisten or hopper, constructed or arranged as described in the specification. The object of this contrivance was to close the shot in the end of the press which was sponding the complete of the press which was sponding the complete of the press. The patentee claims next that he was the original inventor of the combination of the carriage E so as to free itself from dirt, so, meaning all the parts used by the patentee in the construction of this carriage so as to free itself from dirt, so, meaning all the parts used by the patentee in the construction of this carriage as to as to free the puposes intended, that is to free it from dirt, which seems to have been a difficult claims as his invention, and he carriage the sarranged in combination with the moreable carriage F so as to free test of the pressed and the training characteristic of the patent with the moreable carriage. F constructed in the mode pointed out in his specification. These are the three things he claims, each of which he supposes to be an improvement on all prior machines in use. Adjusted the patent should have disclaimed this part of his patent, under the 7th and oth sections of the act of the patent with the contrivance is destitute of utility, and to record it, it is a question of haw for the Court to decide It is argued by the defendant, that in croper to the patent with the contrivance, and the patent would be carriaged to the patent of the patent of the patent of the p

iance to rise to the degree of being the subject of a new patent, the invention must embody some originality and something substantial in the change producing a more useful effect and operation. It is proper to say, that in deliberating upon an improvement claimed to have been made in an old instrument, and which is of sufficient value and importance to become the subject of a patent, the jury have the right to take into consideration, in connection with the change, the result which has been produced, for this reason, that the result is greatly more beneficial—greatly more useful than the old centrivance upon which it is an improvement; if such is the result, it does in a measure reflect back, and tends to characterize in some degree the importance of the change. I do not agree with the learned counsel for the defendant, that as respects this carriage as constructed by the patenties, that it is to be regarded as embracing a combination of materials within the principles of the whole of the combination he is not liable. My own construction of the act is, that that principle does not apply. If the plaintiff, in your judgment, has maintained that the carriage constructed by him is a substantial improvement upon all previous constructions, he is entitled to recover; if he fails in this the substraium is gone, if you believe the evidence austains these views, the plaintiff is entitled to recover. If you believe the defendant, that this carriage is no improvement upon those previously in use, then the patent must fail. Assuming that you arrive at the conclusion that the carriage of the plaintiff is a substantial improvement on all previous constructions, then the question is, whether the carriage of the plaintiff. If so, then it is an infringment, because the defendant must prove that his carriage is different from that of the plaintiff. The question of an infringment is made out, is to give to the plaintiff the actual loss which it is established he has sustained, and nothing more. It is not a case for exemplary or machines have been said by the defendant, but there has been some settlement made as to nine or ten of them, which would leave about 20, and the plaintiff is entitled to the profits upon them. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a ver-dict for the plaintiff of \$1.000 damages.

JET for the plaintiff of \$1.000 damages.

John Brewn ex. Leonard Johnston and Richard W. Triady.

This suit was also for an infringement of patent, for the use of the gaff on booms of vessels. No one appeared for the defence; and, under the direction of the court the jury assessed the damages at treble the amount sought. There were two other cases in which a similar ruling was made.

There were two other cases in which a similar ruling was made.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Bills of Indictment Found.—The Grand Jury came into court, and handed in true bills in the following cases:—The United States vs. Francis Williams, John Burns, Martin Meckin, James Brown, James Sulivan, William Powers David Humphries, Robert Erwin, James George and Edward Wilson, for a revolt on beard the American ship Isaac Webb, lying in the East River; the United States against F. J. Chase and George Stouffer for cruel and unusual ponishment inflicted on Henry Wilson, on board the ship New Hampshire; the United States against James Vassar, Jr., for embezzling a letter; the United States against Thomas Magraw, for taking a letter from the Post Office; the United States against Thomas Magraw, for taking a letter from the Post Office; the United States against William Swartz and Josiah Sheppard for possessing counterfeit gold dollars.

The court then adjourned over till Saturday morning.

Supreme Court-Circuit.

Aran, 17.—In the case of Farrington vs. the New York and Baris in Railroad the jury rendered a scaled verdict stating that they believed the house of the plaintiff took for from sparks from one of the locomotives on the line; but as they could not say it was through negligence or careles ness they found a verdict for the defendants.

Superior Court.

Betere Hon. Judge Sandford.

Arma, 17.—Spirester G. Post vs. John J. F. Westervelt. tele Shrip. This was an action of trespose against the late Sheriff for the alleged illeged science of a quantity of hardware, the property of the plantiff, made by the defendant under an execution against J. W. Post and Gee. W. Crawford, in the year 1847. The case was tried unce before, and the jury did not agree. Scaled verdict.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Kelly and Morgan.

Aran 16.—Sentence of an old of ender.—Norman Bayley
who has frequently been before the Court on charges of

to the indictment, and was sentenced to the State prison for four years.

A light-fisgered Barber.—An innocent-appearing young man, indicted under the name of William Lewis, (his real name, we learn, is Luce) was called to take his trial, on a charge of grand lareery, in stealing a watch, worth \$100, from Mr. Frederick Reichard, of 64 Chinton Place, under the following circumstances:—The prisoner was a hair dresser, in the employ of Mr. Giffin, in Broadway, opposite Delmonices's hotel. On the 27th of March, Mr. Reichard went to Mr. Giffin's establishment, to have his hair dressed. The prisoner waited on him, and took off, not only his superfluous hair, but his watch, which he managed to remove so advoitly as to attract no attention. Mr. Reichard discovered his loss shortly after he left the shop; he therefore returned, and asked the prisoner about the watch. Lewis denied all knowledge of it, and Mr. R. immediately applied to ex-officer Relyea, who went forthwith to Mr. Giffin, and informed him of the circumstances under which Mr. R. lost his property. Mr. G. instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of the watch, in the bed occupied by Lewis. He was therefore taken into custody, and the above-mentioned facts were clearly proven. There was no defence offered. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The John S. Taylor, to whom reference was made in our "Sessions Report" of yesterday, as having been robbed of \$280, at 22 West Broadway, resides at Newburg, or some lange on the North River, in that vicinity.

Arm. 17.—Theft of Carriage Springs.—Two men named David Strait and John Johnson, were indicated for

village on the North River, in that vicinity.

Aran. 17.—Theft of Carriage Springs.—Two men named David Strait and John Johnson, were indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a number of carriage springs, the property of Wm. Harriman of Broome street. The prisoners pleaded guilty to petit larceny, stating that they did not intend to steal the property, but merely took it as they said "in fun." The court did not seem to think the prisoners were thieve, and therefore accepted the plea of petit larceny and suspended judgment.

Stealing Money.—George Glassenbergh, a young German who could with difficulty speak English, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing \$300 n money, consisting of bank notes and gold coin from John Phillips of No. 150½ Greenwich street. Part of the money was found on the prisoner, who confessed his guilt. The court sentenced him to the State prison for three years.

Burglary and Grand Larceny.—William Cavenagh was

to grand larceny in stealing \$500 n money, consisting of bank notes and gold coin from John Phillips of No. 1509; Greenwich street. Part of the money was found on the prisoner, who confessed his guilt. The court sentenced him to the State prison for three years.

Burghary and Grand Larceny, "William Cavenagh was placed at the bar charged with burghary and grand larceny, in entering the clothing store of A. C fettes. No. 78 Vescy street, on the the 18th of March, and stealing about \$500 worth of property, consisting of handkerchiefs, and articles of clothing. The prisoner was seen by a policeman, to go into an empty tenement in the neighborhood of Mr. Gettes' store, and leposit a bundle, there and make off again. The policeman examined the bundle, and found that it contained handkerchiefs. He took it away, but on consulting with another officer it was concluded to replace the bundle where it was left, and await the return of the person who placed it there. The officers had just completed their arrangements, when the prisoner approached in great haste, gathered up the handkerchiefs, and was making off, when one of the policemen halied him, and asked him what he had. He replied that he did not know; it was something he had just hit his foot against, and so pisked it up; it was nothing, he said, that belonged to him. Of the last fact the officer was well satisfied, and so took the prisoner and property into custody, and conveyed them to the Third ward station house, where the property was soon claimed by Mr. Gettes. The prisoner stoutly denied the theft; but as he could give no reasonable account of his possession of the handkerchiefs, the jury found him guilty. Cavenagh stated to the Court that he had been in the country but about four months.

Recorder—Joh you intend to become a citizen! Prisoner—Ves. sir.

Recorder—John which was a complete as you, who come to our country, to enjoy the benefit of free institutions, seem to think that freedom consists in setting the laws at defance. The only any therefore, to con prison—Williams and six months.

Charge of Assault and Battery, with intent to Kill. Charge of Assault and Bettery, with intent to Kill.—A German, rained Frederick Rurricker, was put on trial, charged with shooting Francis Cavenagh, with intent to kill him, on the 17th of December List. The complainant, Cavenagh, being called to the stand, testified that be lived in the same home with the defendant, of whom her ruted apartments. The house was on the Third arcme, near Fortieth street. On the night of the assault witness had been out with his wife, and, calling at a friends, they had enjoyed themselves till at ut half-past eleven, when they returned to the house and found the half door locked. They made considerable noise; but as they did not succeed in bringing the inmstes of the house to the door, witness then procured a stone, with which he stove in the pannels of the door. The stone and broken pannels were introduced, and acknowledged by the prisoner. The stone was a boulder, like a paving stone, nine of ica inches in diameter. Witness broke the door in, and immediately received some shot in his right hand and right ley.

On the part of the defence, it was asserted that, when the door was broken in, Mr. Burricker thought it was the work of burglars; he, therefore, fired his poid through the aperture made in the door. The poids was loaded with small shot.

Dr. Warner, who was called to see Cavenagh, testified that his wounds were very slight; he did not consider them at all dangerous; he only had occasion to dress them once; the shot were small bird shot. It was showe that a civil suit is now pending, in which 'avenagh claims \$0.000 danages. The jury, therefore, conclusied that it was best for the parties to settle the matter in the civil courts. They returned a verdict of Not Gu Hy.

Police Intelligence.

Brecking a Letter, and Forgray.—Histor Young, of the Thirteenth ward, arrested on Thursday a German, by instance of John Miller, and a woman caised Mary Martin, on a charge of obtaining a letter from the past office directed to Mary R. Martin, No. 65 Mercor street. In which was a draft for \$50, made payable at one day eight, at the effice of M. T. Brundage, No. 62 Wall street. This letter, when in the possession of Mary Mathine and Miler, was broken open by them, and the draft presented for payment—and, in order to obtain the money, it was found necessary to personate Mary Martin. Accordingly, Mary Matline represented herself to be Mary R. Martin, and so signed her name; and Miller represented himself to be her brother, and signed his name as John Martin, Whereupon Mr. A. S. James, clork to Mr. Brundage, paid the draft. This occurred some time in the month of March, since which time Mr. G. F. Hauser, of Ann Barbor, Michigan—who forwarded the draft—not having received an answer acknowledging the receipt, forwarded another letter to Miss Martin, asking if the diraft had been received. This letter was the first intimation respecting the existence of any such draft having been sent. On the receipt of this letter vigilant search was made by the police, and subsequently it was accordanced from Christian Cook that a letter containing the diraft in question had been seen in the possession of the accused parties. They were accordingly taken into custody, and conveyed before Justice Timpson, who committed them to prison. They will this day be transforred before the United States Commissioner, for examination.

A Dishaects Fireman—During the fire on Wednesday evening, at the store of Lawrence & Brother, No. 50 John street, the palice of the Second ward, defected a man by the name of Wendell Lippit, with a fire cap on, a member of one of the engine cotspanies, filling his peckets with the fancy goods in the store, consisting of fringes, tassels, slik buttons, &c. Officers Feeny and house, and the prod